

PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY BY EDGAR SNOWDEN.

GAZETTE BUILDING, NO. 70 PRINCE STREET.

THURSDAY EVENING, AUGUST 22, 1878.

The policy settled upon by the administration with regard to its attempt to fasten a quarrel and make war upon Mexico, is that United States troops shall cross the Rio Grande in pursuit of Mexican or Indian robbers, and overcome all opposition, of whatever character, that may be made to them, and that if the Mexicans retaliate, by crossing to this side, such crossing shall be considered a casus belli. other words that a country with which we are at peace, which is supporting an army on the Rio Grande for the sole purpose of preventing the raids complained of by this government, and which is doing all it can to remove the cause of that complaint, shall be invaded by an army, simply because a few outlaws make Mexicon territory their bidiog place, and that if the Mexicans attempt to retaliate in kind for any damages that may be inflicted upon them by such an invasion, war will be waged with them until they consent to relia quish another large slice of their soil. As Mex ico is a weak and this a powerful country, such a policy can doubtless be carried into suc cessful operation, but what would have been thought by the people of the United States of England if she had invaded this country in pursuit of the Fenians who crossed the Canadian border and committed depredations upon British territory? Such a policy as that alopted by Mr. Hayes' administration is neither brave nor honorable. The United States should have an army large enough to be able to guard its frontier, and either prevent the raids it complains of or arrest the raiders on its own soil, and because it has not is no reason for bullying its weak sister republic. A nation's magnanimity and dignity should increase with its strength, but such has not been the case with the United States, that is if we are to judge favoring the freedem of the Sucz Capal and by the acts of the Hayes' administration.

A writer in the Washington Republican who witnessed a dress parade of the Wise Cadets from Williamsburg at Yorktown, on the 21

"I am convinced that this military training means more than mere pleasure; that these people are preparing themselves for an emorgercy which they believe is near at hand .-They hate the North and the authority of the United States Government as thoroughly as ever they did, and the only conciliation for which they have any respect or regard is the strong arm of the Government. As the gray uniforms vanished in the distance I shuddered to think of the storm that is gathering in the South while the North is asleep.'

Were it not that the events of the years since 1861 have eliminated surprise from the list of emotions that affect us, we should be almost as much astonished at the writing as at the printing of such a silly manifestation of sectional antipathy as the above. That the radica's hate the South, and dread the effect of its vote in the approaching Congressional elections, and will resort to any means of "firing the Northern heart" in order to counteract the effect of that vote, everybody knows, but they should give a better reason for their aversion and fear than the parade of one of the soldier companies any power. The powers consequently have out of the half dezen organized within the borders of the State of Virginia.

The bread and meat prospects of the country were never more favorable, and now that the bottom of figarcial depression has been reached, and the value of all sorts of currency become gractically the same, there are cheering the integrity of the nation, and to allow newsindications of a revival of activity in all branches of business; but the most auspicious symptom of improvement in the country's affairs is the fact that of about two hundred and eightyfive candidates nominated for the United States House of Representatives, not more than sixty odd are members of the present House. The forty fifth Congress has been tried and found wanting, and the people are wisely determining to entrust their interests to other hands, and though in many cases the seats will be filled by old politicians of the same calibre as the displaced ones, the result must be for the better, for no possible change could be for the worse.

General Butler says that nobody ought to work longer than an hour a day. Speaking for ourselves individually we are decidedly in favor of this idea. We now work on an average fifteen hours out of the twenty-four, and the difference between that length of time and sixty minutes is not to be speczed at. We are, however, not so certain regarding the advantages to other people of the change alluded to. Farming operations, especially, indeed all manner of work upon which mankind depends, not only for its comfort, but for its very life, would ucquestionably sustain a mortal blow if General Butler's idea were carried out. But yet such demagogues as the General find people to listen to them and swallow what they say as gospel truth. Faith in human understanding is not strengthened by the experiences of the pres-

The President has contributed over five hunfund; Postmaster General Key, one hundred to the general campaign fund, with the injunction to "put it were it would do the most good," and all the other members of the Cabinet have subscribed more or less to the fund for buying a radical majority in the next House of Representatives. We have fallen upon such evil times that a statement like the above is hardly a matter of surprise now, but how our opinions of the earlier presidents of the country would change if it were recorded of them that they and their constitutional advisers, during their official terms, contributed money to influence elections, and how the history of their adminelections, and how the history of their administrations would be crowded with descriptions of impeachment cases.

SARATOGA, Aug. 22.—The first race, one mile. was won by Labelle Helene by a neck. Bramble 2d, Bertha 3d; time 1,453.

General Butler was again unsuccessful yesterday in his endeavor to extract from Major Burke any admissions. The witness adhered strictly to the story told by him in New Orleans. In the course of the wordy conflict between the two, Major Burke, his veracity having been called in question, deemed himself insulted, and lighting a cigar left the witness stand, refusing and fifty of the latter reperced for the twenty four to answer further until the Essex statesman apologized. Butler also lighted a eigar. The curtain ought to have fallen on the Potter investigation at that moment. It foreshadows the end of the whole thing-smoke.

The Supreme Court of North Carolina has decided that "where the Judge permits the plaintiff's counsel in a civil case to wantonly berate and villify a defendant in his speech to the jury, it is sufficient ground to give the defendant a new trial." If such a rule governed legal proceedings in this State the number of new trials granted would be threefold what it D. G. M. of the Ancient O.der of United

The August number of the American reprint of Blackwood's Magazine has been received from its publishers, the Leonard Scott Publishing Company, of New York. Its contents are: Prince Bismarck; Miss Cushman; Half-Way to Arcady; Summer in the Hills; Englishmen and Frenchmen; Sheathing the Sword The Treatics of Peace, and continuations of John Caldigate and Gordon Baldwin.

Foreign News.

A special dispatch from Rome says :- "Alhough the Italia irredents party has been disawaed as not being the representative voice of the country, and though the utter absurdity of provoking a conflict with Austria Las been fully contessed, the idea still exists in the minds of all Italians, and finds expression even in the most moderate journals, that the national, geographical, and ethnographical unity of Italy is incomplete. The deprecation of the runture with Austria is due to a sense of weakness, which may pass away. Grand as the ideal may be, it can only lead Italy into incalculable dangers. All her efforts are and will long be required to regulate her financial difficulties and relieve her own people from the immense and oppressive turden of taxition." Cattaro dispatches state that bostilities broke out on Tuesday between the Turks and Monte negrios near Pedgeritza.

A Ragusa telegram says live thousand insurgents have been defeated near Stoldiz, with heavy loss.

The Turkish commander at Batoum has in ormed the inhabitants that the Russians will enter that city on August 27. The municipal

not wish to remain. The congress for the reform of international law, at Frankfort, has adopted a resolution similar works in time of war. Mr. Peabody made a speceb, expressing the approval of the new international relations promoted in London by the Chinese and Japanese Ministers.

Prince Milan, of Servia, has issued a proclamation formally announcing the independence yesterday; no deaths. of Servia and the reduction of the army to a neace footing.

A Vienna dispatch says negotiations for a convention between Austria and Turkey are are registered, twenty-two of them yellow till proceeding, but the Turkish demands are

exorbitant and unacceptable. A correspondent at Berlin telegraphs that Russia has finally determined to retain the positions before Constantinople until the evac-

uation of Bateum is completed. A dispatch from Berlin says :- "Official diplomatic reports received in Berlin strongly support the theory that Cardinal Franchi was personed.

The congress of commerce and industry at Paris yesterday adopted a resolution urging that treaties of commerce be concluded between all nations upon a basis of liberal rec-

The Paris Opinione Nationale says that, although the government has left the task of raising the question of a Franco American treaty of encowerce to privata initiative, it will take up the matter when the proper moment

It is alleged that the Turkish note protesting against the Greek claims has not yet been communicated to Germany, nor probably to not yet received such proof of the failure of

as will necessitate their mediation. Capiain General Martinez Campos, of Cuba, has issued a circular directing the governors of liberty of speech, but prohibiting attacks upon papers ample liberty of discussions upon all

subjects. A dispatch from Berlin says :- "The negotiations between Germany and China for the abolition of the Lekio taxes have been broken off. The Chinese government has disavowed the concessions previously made. Prince Bismarck is endeavoring to bring about a joint action of the powers on this question,

and especially solicits the support of England.' LONDON, Aug. 22 - Eleven deaths have occurred in Bristel during the past week of typhoid fever. Altogether one hundred and curteen cases have been reported since the outbreak of the fever. The disease was caused by the bad quality of milk lately supplied to

e inhabitants. BRUSSELLS, Aug. 22,-The In Nord states that the Russian expedition to Central Asia has been definitely and completely counter-

LONDON, Aug. 22 .- A special dispatch to the Times from Bucharest says :- Reports have been received from the county districts in Roumania that the crops have been very seriously

damaged by recent rains. MADRID, Aug. 22 - The Epoca says :- The Minister of Finance has declined the loan offored by several foreign capitalists. The treasury has resources sufficient to meet its

engagements. LONDON, Aug. 22.-The Times prints two columns of the description of the mechanical display of the U. S. at the Paris Exhi bition. In an editorial article, commenting thereon the Times says: "The pre eminence of the mechanical genius of the citizens of the U. S. may be admitted, and is illustrated, not for the first time in the exhibition at Paris." The Times, without pretending to exhaust the whole secret of the phenomenon of inventive genius across the Atlantic, finds reasons therefore, the greater efficiency of labor there and the increased dred dollars to the Ohio election campaign cost and difficulty of hiring it. The conditions of the Union as an economic society drive its inhabitants towards invention, and there as elsewhere necessity may be said to be the mother of it.

Suspended.

NEW YORK, August 22.-C. W. Bertaux, shipping and commission merchant here and at Cornwallis, Nova Scota, has suspended .-Liabilities \$203,000; assets \$122,000.

The United States Steamer Wyoming. FORTRESS MONROE, Aug. 22.-The U. S. steamer Wyoming, from Barve, passed up for Norfolk this morning, in tow of the tug Fortune.

Saratoga Races.

Yellow Fever.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 21 .- The hopes entertained yesterday from the decrease in the number of new cases and deaths that the fever was abating were dispelled to day by an increase of over 100 per cent., both in the number of deaths and new cases, there being twelve of the former hours ending at five p. m. The work of caring for the sick is being bravely carried on by relief organizations, and families are being removed to the country from all parts of the city by the citizens' committee, as no portion of the city is now exempt from the dread visitation, the cases reported to day being from all parts of the city, and include a number of colored people. Aid continues to reach us from all parts of the country, and is sadly needed. Destitution and suffering are increasing with the spread of the fever. William Walsh, president of Father Mathew's Total Abstinence and Benevolent Society, sends an appeal to members of sister organizations for relief, and D. F. Goodgear, Workmen, sends the following to all members: "Distress and want stare cur brothers and families in the face. Any aid thankfully re-

Selma, Ala., has quarantined against Memphis mails, and the river mails stopped to day. The colored population, which is now largely in the majority, are acting well in heartily cooperating with the whites. A meeting has been called by a prominent colored man for the purpose of organizing to assist the whites in relieving distress and guarding property which the people, in the panic of last week, left unguarded. Among the most efficient men on the police force now are negroes. The appearance of the sky to night indicates rain, which is much dreaded, as wet weather would iccrease the spread of the fever and lessen the chances of recovery of those now sick.

A special to the Avalanche from Grenada says :-- "Five per cent. of the whole population have died. Seventy five negroes were taken down to day. New Orleans doctors are dumbfounded at the malignity of the disease." NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 21 .- To day's yellow fever reports show 107 new cases and forty deaths. The death list to day jucludes Governor Pascal M. Hernandez, of San Louis Patosi, Mexico; Colonel Frederick II. Stout, Major J. E. Austin, Walter Farrant, and Louis A'cus, the latter at Bay St. Louis. The Howard Association has received the following tel-

egrams:-GRENADA, Aug. 21 .- The relief committee send for twenty nurses. There is no abatement B. P. ANDERSON. GRENADA, Aug. 21 .- Seven deaths to day, The negroes are dropping down like sheep and will not help each other. Ninety two deaths

W. R. MANDEVILLE, M. D. Strangely enough, persons born here seem to be as susceptible to the disease as others, and the old theory that a man can't have the yellow government has announced that vessels will lever the second time has received a rule shock. arrive to embark any of the inhabitants who do The children are being taken down in large numbers. Out of 185 deaths which have cocurred during last week only four were pegroos. This is accounted for on the theory that the fever attacks the nervous system, and the negro constitution being less refined than the white, is less sulject to an attack. It is worthy of note that since the fever broke out the flies have disappeared.

PORT EADS, Aug. 21.- Five new cases since Vicksburg, Aug. 21.-It is estimated that lifty new cases of yellow fever have occurred in the past twenty-four hours. Twenty four deaths

JACKSON, Aug. 21 .- The panie produced by the yellow fever is unparalleled. People are fleeing from the pestilence in every direction. Jackson is almost deserted. Business of all kinds is suspended and nothing thought of except escape from the scourge.

SUMMIT, Aug. 21.-A family of seven are stricken down with yellow fever four miles from here-two died to day. The health of this city is excellent, but great excitement exists, and the country is rigidly quarantined.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 21 .- Tweaty three deaths from yellow fever were reported up to half past six p. m. to the board of health. It is feared the mortuary report to morrow will show an increase.

CHATTANOOGA, Aug. 21.-Mrs. N. Schwartzenburg, of Memphis, has died here of yellow fever, contracted before leaving home. The hotels are full of refugees from infected distriets. No fears are outertained her.

The Eighth Congressional District. WARREN COUNTY.

A mass meeting of the conservatives of Wardirect negotiations between Turkey and Greece | ren county was held in the court house in Front Royal on Tuesday, 20th inst., which was called to order by Judge John T. Lovell, chairman of provinces to allow in all parts of the island the County Conservative Committee, who ex meetings of persons for electoral purposes, with | plained its object to be the election of pine delegates and alternates to the Conservative Congressional Convention to be held in Alexandria August 28th, 1878.

John B. Rust was elected chairman and II. P. Boyd secretary. The following delegates and alternates were

elected by the voters present from the four magisterial districts of the county: Front Royal District-Delegates, S. S. Turner, M. M. Johnson and Leroy Leach.

Alternates-James E. Walter, Charles Mar-

shall and Wm. B. Maddox. Cedarville District-Delegates, A. M. Earle and John R. Rust. Alternates-G. A. Simpson and Charles B.

Rust. South River District-Delegates, Tobias Cover and Wm. A. Compton. Alternates-Lafayette Updike and P. H.

Fork District-Delegates, Jas. R. Richards and Isaac N. King. Alternates-Jas. W. Kendrick and W. C.

Richardson. The following resolution was unanimously

adopted: Resolved, That we, the conservative voters of the county of Warren, in mass meeting assembled, do hereby give expression to our hearty approval of the course of our representative in Congress, Gen. Eppa Hunton, who, in our judgment, has ably, faithfully and effectively represented us in Congress.

The Teachers' Institute.

[Reported for the Alexandria Gazette.] MANASSAS, Aug. 21, 1878.-Gen. Jno.

Eaton spoke last night to a large audience on the cause of education. His remarks were of deep and protound thought, showing in a clear light the vast importance of public education, countries that educated their people and those that do not. The appreciative audience listened attentively, and we think it will cause a stir among the people for the great public school system. An enthusiastic vote of thanks was given him at the close. This morning professor McGilvray and

writing, both being received enthusiastically by the people. Superintendent Carne, of Alexandria, then

on looking glassie. At the evering session Miss Walters, of Warren, gave a practical lecture delivered with great quietness and effectiveness and was

loudly applauded. Several other teachers then spoke, making quite an interesting meeting. Among the speakers were Alfred H. Moore, C. L. Putchett and others.

Potomac Fisherles-Estimate of the prices fell to rainous rates, and impoverished Value of their Product-Appeal for use of Books. To the editor of the Alexandria Gazette :

On the first of last June I obtained employ-

ment with the United States Fish Commission

in the collection of statistics in relation to the catch of shad and herring on the Potemac, between the years of 1830 and 1878, and having greater interest in the future success of our fisheries than the small remuneration that I am to receive for my services when my work is completed. I entered on my task with zeal, and without regard to hours, labored assidiously uatil the 26th, when I was taken sick, and threatened with another severe attack of erysipelas in the head, since which time I have done but little, and in renewing my labors beg the liberty to state that the sales of Stony Point fishery, in 1866, were \$20,661.91; in 1867, \$30,000; in 1868, \$30,203 92. To estimate the value of the Potomac lisheries, when fished to two-thirds its full fishing capacity (74 shores) by the sales of Stony Point for the year 1866, when it was \$10,000 less than in 1867 and 1868, the aggregate yield wou'd rise above \$1.500.000; but Stony Point being a celebrated shore, it would not be fair to estimate the value | ca'l on Capt. Wm. Stewart, of Washington, of the catch of other stores by its sales. In passing to the records of a common country; that which is to guide public conclusions in the future, the first and last care of a chronicler should be to get at as near correctness as possible, bence I merely mentioned the sales of Stony Point in these years, considered by cur fishermen as good seasons, that the public might know that I was not exaggerating when I set down the value of the product of the Potomac, in ordinary good seasons, at from five hundred and twenty five to six hundred thousand dollars; in good seasons from six hundred to six hundred and seventy five thousand dollars, and in seasons of extraordinary catch at from four hundred and fifty to five hundred and twenty five thousand dollars. bia, for the use of all that will cast any light When the correspondents of our daily papers whatspever on the results of bygone years, underate the catch of our fisheries they do our fishermen a positive it jury in many ways; among the most noted, that of driving off demands, and when they overrate it they produce panies in the market, and fling prices far below what the fish would otherwise bring. In some instances the publication of exaggerated reports concerning the quantity caught have been knows to min many of our fishermen, and mere or less injured all. This season the yield will not reach ninety thousand dollars, and although not ranking with Chapman's Peint, and other shores I can name, Stony Point has led the way in value of earch this season, so far as I have been able to obtain reliable information, and its sales were for only \$6,070.21, and that the reader of the papers may form some correct idea about the falling off in values, state that the sales of Stony Point, from 1866 to 1869, inclusive, were \$103,765,67; from 1574 to 1878, inclusive, \$37,243.11, and this shore was not an exception to the general rule. A similar condition of affairs existed all along the Potomac, and our fish being the luxury (f) the rich, the food of the poor, the reward of industry and nature's contribution to our wealth, I respectfully submit that our fisheries are an interest ton great to be either neglected or trifled with. I further beg the liberty to state that the labors of the U. S. Fish Commission on the Potomac was a decided success, all disadvantages to the contrary, notwithstanding, and I knew it at the time it occurred, but my knowing it, and then being able to prove it were two different things. Our shad and herring get their growth in one year, but mark you, the roe and milt do not mature under two, and in many instances neither shad nor herring spawn until the third year, and it was to the putting of several millions of young shad into he river in 1875 that we were indebted for the shad fishery of 1876, and the fact of there being one year's growth of shad explains why here was so few full roe shad among the catch. It also explains why we have had so very few full roe herring for several years. Many of cur citizens and those of the District of Columbia and other places have, for three years past, been in the habit of complaining against the dealers generally for picking their fish too close. This charge is moorrect; out of the 2,350,000 herring, in round numbers, that were landed in this city in the spring of 1878, less hap four per cent, were packed by our salters and dealers, and no greater per centage was taken by those of the District of Columbia. Ever since 1872 the Potomac has been steadily drawing on its last resources, or one year's growth of herring, and steadily increasing the draught until 1878, when the catch consisted of fully eighty five per coot. of one year's growth, and it explains why our shad and herring are so much smaller than in former years, and yet are considered by our fishermen as full grown. It also explains why there are so few shad in our waters, comparatively speaking, that are suitable for milting purposes, and as there seems to be a settled opinion among our scientific fishermen that shad do not return to the waters in which they are hatched under three years-an error that any might reasonably be expected to fall into from the fact that many of them do not spawn under three years-nevertheless. I do not propose to communicate this information to the Commission at the risk of controversy while in government employ-quocunque trahunt fata sequamur, but give the facts to the press, that those who are interested in the future welfare of our fishermen may take due notice and govern themselves accordingly; and for the benefit of the Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Suo, whom I have, from early manhood, looked upon as one of America's best citizens, and one who I honestly do not believe would knowingly do wrong or wilfully sanction error, beg the liberty to state that he has been imposed upon by some person who professed to know more than he really did. or spoke without due reflection. Every fisherman about here knows that the season of 1856 was one of extraordinary catch, and while I do not know how many herring were caught, from the fact that I have not been at work on that year, and if I did I would not state it, because that is not my business; my duty is to return the result of my labore to the Fish Commission, nevertheless I cast together the number of hanls made that season, and while my aggregate may not not have been exactly correct, it was close enough for me to determine that his estimated catch of 20,000,000 herring would not give an average catch of 3,500 to the haul, and had he called on me I would have shown him the written statements of gentlemen of respectability, who were present on different shores in different years, when more than 1,000,000 of herring were taken at a single banl, and others from four hundred thousand to five hundred thousand; and as regards his reflection on the good judgment of the Hon. Spencer F. Baird, U. S. Fish Commissioner, in having suffered himself to be influenced in his concluand showing the immense difference between sions regarding the catch of shad and herring from the waters of the Potomac by the exam gerated report of an anonymous writer, signing himself Pomonkey. When we remember that there are one hundred and twelve shores on the Potomac that have been fished, and as many as

almest every fisherman on the Potomac, and when we remember that Charman's Point has been known to catch more than a million of herring at a haul, and that it is the next shore on the south to Pomonkey fishery, where the writer was in all probability stopping the guest of the proprietor, from the fact of signing the shere's name, and that both of these shores are so situated as to be in full view of each other, and only a few moments walk from office to office, when there was no detainance at the creek, and when we remember that Pomonkey was a renowned shad shore and was catching large quantities of shad and herring, and that the Funding bill, holding it alike unconstituti Chapman's Point did land a haul ranging be- al, unjust and insulting to the honor and intween three and four hundred thousand herring near the same time that the writer was penning his communication for the National Intelligencer, may not the stranger have been present when that haul was landed, and possessing no practical knowledge regarding our fishing operations been equally as honest in his calculations and conclusions regarding the general catch of the Potomac as the respected correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, whose estimates for the extraordinary season of 1856 were not freer from error than those of Pomonkey, and that he may not fall into like error regarding our shad fisheries, suggest to him to whom he will find to be as much of a gentleman as we usually meet with in the walks of life and we institute enquiry of him, and learn that Stony Point sent to Washington on the that "The revenue of the State is the 21 day of May, 1868, twenty thousand one hundred and sixty nine shad. Were he to estimate for the whole Potomac by this catch, be would show an aggregate more than double that shown by Pomonkey-22,500,000. Let him prosecute his inquiries further, and he will soon find out that there were other shores fish. ing extensive outfits that did not catch on the same day one hundred and sixty nine shad. write from the books and close with an exrnest appeal in the name of the good people of a common country, and particularly those of Maryland, Virginia, and the District of Colum-

Very truly your humble servant. ROBERT C. ARMSTRONG,

Alexandria, Va. The Indians. YANKTON, D. T., Aug. 22,-H. C. Dear, who arrived from the Spotted Tail agency early yesterday morning, says that just previous to his departure a half breed came in from the moving Indians, who were then 125 miles out, and reported that serious trouble had broken out among them, and they had commenced exchanging chots. Two ladians had been killed when the runner left. He also reported that about 800 young Indians had left the main body and were travelling north. Maj. Pollock hastened to the scene of trouble, but the Indians indignantly refused to receive any counsel from him, and plainly told him to let them alone. The cause of the trouble was not given. but it may have grown out of the differeces of opinion existing among the Indians in regard to the move. A large number were in favor of remaining on the river, but through the efforts of the chiefs they were compelled to put at less then twenty millors, an submit to the decision of the minority. This, sbly more than double together with the trouble about rations, is supposed to have been the cause of the out-

A very painful impression has been created at Barcelona, according to the correspondent of the Republique Francaise, by the return of the Catalonian volunteers, who were enrolled nine years since to assist in subdning the Cuban insurrection. Great preparations had been made by their compatriots to give them an enthusiastic reception: and, though the heat was intense when they arrived from San tander, many thousands of people had congre gated in the vicinity of the railway station and iped the road which connects it with the centre of the city. The municipality, the deputies of the province, detachments from the garrison at Barcelona and the Captain General of Catalonia awaited them upon the platform, and everything had been done to surround their arrival with great pompt and circumstance. Great, therefore, was the disappointment of the public when they found that the detachment numbered only forty seven, for three battallions, of 1,200 men each, had been sent cut to Cuba from the province of Catalonia. Of these 3,600 men about three hundred had been sent home at various periods, a bundred more are still in Cuba and some fifty went direct to Tarragona when they disembarked at Santander: all the rest, with the exception of the fortyseven who returned to Barcelons, have pershed in Cuba. The few survivers, it was evi dent, had suffered terribly from the climate; and the correspondent of Republique Franca's; says that the scene was a very saddening one. Many people had come in the vain hope of seeing among the volunteers some relative from whom they had not heard for a long time, but whom they were unwilling to give

COMMUNICATED. YELLOW FEVER .- In the Gazette of the 20th inst., Dr. Terner, of Washington, is quoted as saying the yellow fever was in Alaxandria in the years of 1793 and 1798 and again in 1803. I thick Dr. Toner was misinformed. The fever, according to history and the recolection of many late old inhabitants, was here plied that, with my understanding of that o 1803, and 1793 or thereabou's. It was in Philadelphia, but it is news to some here to be

told it was here in 1793 and 1793. The yellow fever was here in 1821: the first ease. I think, occurred on the 16th of Sept. in the family of Joseph Dodd, on Fairfax, between King and Prince streets; about the last case was that of Miss Wilson, opposite Mr. Dodd's house on Fairfax street, about the 7th of Oct., 1821, but it lasted only about three weeks .--The files of the Gazette will show if this statement is correct. If there was any yellow fever here in 1822, it has escaped the notice of persons living here then and ever since. There was certainly no "exodus," hasty or slow, but business went on as usual; it would be well for us if it was as brisk now. There were some two, or perhaps three cases

in 1839, patients of the late Dr. Murphy, but one death, as far as remembered, a son of Nehemiah Hicks; this was on the east side of fish ends, they would scarcely have Water street, between Duke and Wolfe upon me two years since the unsolicite streets. There used to be cases of bilious fever here every year, sometimes as early as August, but always in September. Since the cholera appeared here in 1832, bilious fever has been very scarce." The yellow fever may be bere this year, in places were the grass is suf-

THE LABOR QUESTION. - The Congressional Labor Committee resumed its session in New York yesterday. W. Godwin Moody, of Boseighty-five in a single season, and that each fish | ton, the first witness, said whilst he could not from forty two to fifty days, and make from discover any conflict between capital and labor, Prof. Newell spoke on primary arithmetic and | three to fifteen hanls every twenty-four hours, | he found there was an artificial conflict between these facts, associated with the repeated decla- them; the direct cause of this, he thought, was ration and common publicity of gentlemen of that the laboring classes could not understand life long respectability vouching for the catch | why capitalists could be in afficience and they in gave us an amusing and yet searching lecture ot a million hauls by different shores in differ povery. He thought machinery should be run ent seasons, I respectfully submit might not | in proportion to idle muscle, and the hours be any one, who was not possessed of a thorough | reduced in running both machinery and muscle practical knowledge regarding fishing opera- lorce. The market could only be strengthened tions on the Potomac, reasonably conclude that by devising labor which would employ all idle the statement of Pomonkey was entitled to re- people. W. H. G. Emart, a Boston mechanic,

consumption fully equal to the season's catch, labor into consideration.

Mr. B. Johnson Barbour's Letter.

BARBOURSVILLE, August 17, 1878 editor of the Richmond Whig: Two letters of enquiry having been addresse to me (one through your columns from T. T. Fauntleroy, esq., and the other through the Culpeper Times from a citizen of Mountaville Loudoun county,) I beg space enough in you columns to reply, substantially, to both in a six. gle answer. Premising, though it is scarcely necessive

that my long delay in answering Mr. Faunt leroy's letter does not involve the slightest d couriesy to that gentleman, I would say, t in response to him, that from the first, and the firmest conviction. I have been opposeing, I could not be satisfied with any more semental opposition to such a measure. 1 indeed, "opposed to the perpetuation and a forcement of the iniquity," and whilst, in c mon with the great majority of the people Virginia, as I presume, I would perfer the fair and suitable adjustment should be prom by the creditors themselves, still I am so de impressed with the conviction that much lo delay is fraught with so much peril to the the credit of the State, the wave of debt is rising an encroaching so rapidly, and the cruel i to the holders of the so-called peeler becoming so magnified and intensified would gladly see any legal or consti remedy applied which would restore to her normal, rightful, absolute and inc. control of her finances; for if we ever before, we must now have a full and ter conviction of Burke's celebrated dec and that, in truth, everything depends upwhether for support or reformation, : State, not unterly lost to all sense of true p and native dignity, can willingly consent to linquish the full control of that revenue, we the same great statesman declares to be 'spring of all power, and the sphere active virtue

Adam Smith, the high priest of a comy, declares that "when National debts have been once accumulated: degrae, there is scarce, I believe, stance of their having been fairly and ly paid;" adding, substantially, that the tion of the public revenue, if ever brought at at all, has always been effected by bankruptey sometimes avowed, but always real. When w remember that our debt, in our impovoishe dition, is now anywhere from forty to millions of dollars, as feeble hope or a pair adds up the mournful columns of the surely every true Virginian must shudnearness to that "certain degree" to whi great economic sage refers; and when the of party has sufficiently passed off to give a . fair play, surely there will be none to necessity for sharp, short, and decisive u If the Cibelles, who if not siding, have heedlessly by, while the breath of our tale demona is being crushed out shall still he the cuckoo cry of "Honor," I would rea commend to them the repetitant cry of the totype; "Why shou'd Honor cutlive He In reference to National Bankoes, and

to both your correspondents, I would state

years ago, I announced for what it was my decided and unequivoral opposition National Bank system, "the twin-brot same prelific financial imbecility," through the Funding bill, has so entang confounded our State silairs. It would easy, if it were necessary, to show what the highly artificial and complicated in of the National Bank system has wrong the whole country, how burdensome and ally useless is the tax upon the country, a currency which rests up cal basis of the Treasury notes, that body of the people so greatly prefer-how its complications which seeming outwards expand, have inwardly and se retly the eres of contraction, which have graduals and all the resources and all the energies try within the crusting ansounds the pittless Money Power at the great cet gorging the cities to repletion and stagnal and condemning the depleted province atrophy and decay, still demanding the base of fiesh when its poor victims were worn bone! the ready too! of that compact and ed host, which, not content with the exand inherent power of money, has striv striving, and will continue to strive for the verage and stronger screws for enhance purenssing power by treacherous legisle

hip of the living God! Those who have addressed me ca trust, readily understand how deeply I for this subject, and how readily 1 will unite in legitimate and feasible plan to release the c try from this terrible tyranny; sincerely honestly believing that unless something of done, and that right speedily, to relegate to to its true functions and position, so that it be the means, and not the end-the servant. not the master of the nation-unless some be devised to correct this congestion and the life-giving fluid upon its true mission to every member, and to every portion of the politic, I see no prespect, can cherish no but that we must continue to sink beneal remorseless power which has a'ready rot of our energy, and may finally deprive us

Having thus (as fully as possible in a

and all those various machinations, too man

be told here, which could only have their

in the brain of that restless, mercenary a

ritice brethren, and country, and even the

tiring spirit, which in its one emotion and si

siffection for gold, has always been ready to ...

letter) replied to my enquirers, I beg leav add a few words on my own account I find that a good many of my opp with more or less of personal rancor, and w various forms, are seeking to prejudice : connection with the so called iron cia Here is the truth: When, in 1805. I was to: ed to become a candidate for Congress, with such gentlemen as Messrs. A. H. H. Robert Y. Conrad and others, it was repre to me that it would facilitate the chances admission, and the consequent restorat Virginia to her old position in the Unio were announced in advance that we couthe iron clad oath. Speaking for myself, believed I could take it, as I believed coulery Southern man who, though honestly conscientiously opposed to secession, had, we the die was cast, subordinated his own judgm to that of his fellow citizens, and, while dread experiment was in progress, had atte ed to fulfill all the duties of a good cit am on the failure of the experiment, was reresume his allegiance to that Union w whatever its faults, he believed to be the pledge of ultimate peace and happiness to great country; especially if thereby he c even in the humblest way, be instruments restoring kind relations between those sect which were once more to be united, and for wor woe irrevocably united. In both exice-I had only followed, without attemption guide, the fortunes of my own particular per-With this declaration, I was elected to Congre but not allowed to serve. If my subsequ course had not attested my sincerity, countrymen had not been persuaded that I no crouching purpose, and was seeking of the Presidential electorship in this For, however, individual interest may refu the matter, I cannot yet believe that the measure the fitelity and royality of vants, or regulate their friendship, by ing scale of dollars and cents, or con wanting in that chiefest characteristic of friend as to denounce him as a traiter to-day who yesterday they hailed and beckened and we fered to grow, and the water to stand in flat comed as a brother! Be this as it may ! 1 has places. Alexandria, it is thought, has been very healty since the Cameron water has been made the explanation which justice to introduced—I know of none as good anywhere. and truth required. If it be not satisfact W. shall for many reason, regret it. But makes at leaire to occupy the office to which I waed, I only desire it as the cordial free wi ing of a free people. If I obtain the p shall not be subject to the discount that I have used improper means to obtain it; and it is I mean, at least, to spare myself the self it

Another Powder Mill Explanion.

ed pang of having added duplicity to defeat Respectfully,

B. Jourson Barness

CINCINNATI, OHIO, Aug. 22 - A spedispatch states that the powder mills area N gaunce, Michigan, exploded yesterday, kina four employes, fluber, Brown, Cooper and a whose name is unknown.

All of them have used Dr. Bulls had Mixture. Who? Those who heretologe an spect. The dealers of our country and those advocated the appointment of a commission of fered with Boils and Pimples, but who are now of other markets gave it credence, and in the representative business men in every departface of the stubborn fact that we had a home ment of business to take the subject of depressed free from such annoyances.